

- Obliquaria reflexa* Raf. Common.
Obliquaria lens Lea.
Ptychobranhus phaseolus Hild.
Strophitus edentulus Say.
Truncilla perplexa Lea.
Truncilla perplexa rangiana Lea.
Truncilla triquetra Raf.
Pleurobema clara Lam.
Pleurobema æsopus Green.
Pleurobema edgariana Lea.
Oboraria circulus Lea.
Tritigonia verrucosa Raf. *U. tuberculatus* Barnes.
Cyprogenia irrorata Lea. Common.
Micromya lapillus Lea.
Alasmodonta rugosa Barnes. Common.
Alasmodonta deltoidea Lea.
Alasmodonta minor Lea. Gasper River.
Alasmodonta truncata (Say) Wright.
Anadontoides ferussacianus Lea.
Anodonta imbecilis Say. Rivers and ponds near rivers.
Anodonta grandis Lea.
Anodonta grandis gigantea Lea.
Sphærium sulcatum Lam.
Sphærium fabale Prime. River and creeks.
Calyculina partumeia Say.
Calyculina transversa Say.
Pisidium virginicum Gm. Rivers and ponds.
Pisidium peraltum Sterki. Ponds.

NEW SPECIES OF JAPANESE LAND MOLLUSCA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

Eulota (Plectotropis) kiusiuensis n. sp.

Shell openly umbilicate, depressed, acutely carinate, light yellowish brown, slightly shining. Surface densely but lightly striate spirally, under a thin cuticle which bears rather wide-spaced, irregularly developed lamellæ ending in short shreds at the periphery, the

lamellæ frequently interrupted on the base. Spire very low-conic; whorls barely 6, slightly convex, slowly increasing, the last a little pinched above and below the peripheral keel. Base much more convex than the spire, flattened and sloping below the keel, swollen towards the middle, obtusely angular around the conic umbilicus. Aperture oblique, irregularly squarish, the peristome white, somewhat thickened within, angular at the terminations of the peripheral and umbilical carinæ, the upper margin hardly expanded, basal margin expanded, somewhat reflexed, columellar margin a little dilated.

Alt. 8.5, diam. 17.5 mm.

Alt. 8.5, diam. 17 mm.

Kikai, Osumi, in southern Kiusin (Mr. Y. Hirase).

This species is closely related to *E. trochula* (A. Ad.), known only from Tsusima, differing from that species in the much more angular aperture, far flatter spire and more convex base.

Trishoplita goodwini var. *suprazonata* n. var.

Shell similar in form to *T. goodwini*, but with apex obtuse; thin, somewhat translucent, corneous-brown, paler around the umbilicus, and with a wide white zone bordering the suture, ascending the spire. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$. Alt. 9.5, diam. 13.5 mm.

Ushirokawa, Tosa, Shikoku Island (Mr. Y. Hirase).

A smaller form, alt. 8.5, diam. 11.5 mm., occurs at Kagoshima, Satsuma, in southern Kiusin. This variety is more conic than the variety *fusca* of Gude, which is moreover smaller and without the whitish band above.

Kaliella symmetrica n. sp.

Shell minutely perforate, turreted-pyramidal, the spire with convex lateral outlines and blunt, rounded apex; yellowish-corneous; sharply striated above with excessively fine, densely crowded longitudinal striæ, which give it the luster of silk, the base glossy, showing faint, spaced spiral lines under a high magnification. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, very convex, the last obsoletely subangular at the periphery, moderately convex beneath, impressed around the perforation. Aperture basal, rather narrow, curved, shaped like the middle third of a crescent with the ends cut off; outer and basal margins of the peristome acute and simple, the columella vertical, its edge triangularly reflexed. Alt. 2.1, diam. 2 mm.

Kashima, Harima (Mr. Y. Hirase).

This species somewhat resembles *Hyalina pustulina* Reinhardt, but it is proportionately higher, smaller, the last whorl less enlarged, the spire being more prominent; consequently the aperture is smaller. I would consider this shell an *Euconulus* were it not so closely allied to the following species, which I do not doubt is a *Kaliella*. Half-grown specimens are still only obtusely angular at the periphery.

Kaliella fraterna n. sp.

Shell similar to *K. symmetrica*, except that it has an acute, projecting, thread-like peripheral keel, like that of *K. labilis* (Gld.), extending undiminished to the aperture.

Kashima, Harima, with *K. symmetrica* (Mr. Y. Hirase).

Euconulus Reinhardti n. sp.

Shell globose-conic, perforate, fragile, pale corneous yellow; glossy, with sparse rather conspicuous oblique growth-wrinkles and extremely fine subobsolete, crowded spiral striæ. Spire elevated, the apex rather acute. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, quite convex, separated by deeply impressed sutures, the last whorl large, subglobose, rounded at the periphery, but showing the almost obsolete trace of a peripheral angle; base strongly convex, slightly impressed around the narrowly perforate axis. Aperture somewhat oblique, roundly lunate, the peristome thin, very fragile, simple, the columellar margin rather broadly dilated above. Alt. 3.9, diam. 3.7 mm.

Kashima, Harima (Mr. Y. Hirase).

A globose-conic species which I first thought to identify with *H. pupula* Gould; but it differs from that insufficiently defined species in the rounded last whorl and various other characters.

It has been shown that the name *Conulus* is preoccupied in Mollusca by Rafinesque, who proposed that name for the genus *Conus*. This will prevent its use for the common *Helix fulva* of Müller, and various European authors have now abandoned *Conulus* in favor of *Arnouldia* of Bourguignat. It has apparently escaped the notice of these gentlemen that *Euconulus* of Reinhardt was proposed for the *fulvus* group some seven years before Bourguignat's publication. The genus will therefore stand thus:

EUCONULUS Reinh.

Conulus Fitz., 1833, not of Rafinesque, 1814.

Euconulus Reinhardt, Sitzungs-berichte Ges. naturforsch. Freunde zu Berlin, 1883, p. 86 (*E. fulvus* and *praticola*).

Arnouldia Bgt., Bull. Soc. Mal. France, VII, 1890, p. 328.

It is doubtful whether any Japanese species really belong to *Euconulus*. Most of them have all the shell characters of *Kaliella*, a genus abundantly developed in India, China and indeed the whole Orient. Reinhardt's Japanese "*Trochoconulus*" I refer to *Kaliella*. His "*Discoconulus*," judging from *sinapidium*, the only species I have seen, might belong to *Vitrea*. *Arnouldia nahaënsis* of Gude is a *Kaliella*.

Punctum japonicum n. sp.

Shell minute, openly and rather widely umbilicate, depressed, thin, light brown. Spire convex, low; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, quite convex, separated by deeply impressed sutures, regularly and rather slowly increasing; last whorl tubular, rounded at the periphery. Sculpture of delicate spaced, irregular lamellar riblets, the intervals sharply finely striated, and with close spiral striae. Width of the umbilicus is contained about $3\frac{1}{3}$ times in the diameter of the shell, all the whorls readily visible within it. Aperture rounded-lunate, oblique, the peristome simple and acute.

Alt. 0.7, diam. 1.25, width of umbilicus 0.37 mm.

Kashima, Harima (Mr. Y. Hirase).

The only other known Japanese species of *Punctum* is "*Helix* (*Patula*) *lepta*" of Westerlund, described from Nagasaki. It has a much narrower umbilicus than *P. japonicum*, the last whorl is sub-angular above, and it is described as with dense riblets.

NEW RECORDS OF NEW MEXICAN SNAILS.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

August 25th last, Professor T. D. A. Cockerell collected a few snails "in Chicorico Cañon, near Raton, New Mexico. This is in the region of *Quercus gambeli* and *Robinia neomexicana*, at an elevation of about 7000 ft. There are no previous records of mollusca from this region. It is quite in the northern part of the State, only a few miles from the Colorado boundary." The species are:

Vallonia gracilicosta Reinh.

Vitrina pfeifferi Newc.

Euconulus fulvus (Müll.).